

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6614

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. ROSA LOUISE MCCAULEY PARKS POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the “Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6614 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

Mrs. Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was born on February 4, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. She attended elementary school in Pine Level, Alabama, and eventually went on to attend the Alabama State Teacher's College High School. Unfortunately, she was not able to graduate with her class due to the passing of her grandmother. Mrs. Parks further delayed her education to take care of her family when her mother fell ill. She eventually received her high school diploma in 1934 after marrying Raymond Parks on December 18, 1932.

In the 1930s, Mrs. Parks was an early activist in the effort to free the Scottsboro Boys. With her husband, Raymond, she worked as the secretary and later the youth leader of the local branch of the NAACP.

Mrs. Parks' refusal to surrender her seat to a White male passenger on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus on December 1, 1955, triggered a wave of protests that reverberated throughout the United States. Her courageous act changed America's view of Black people and redirected the course of history.

After her arrest, Black people in Montgomery organized and promoted a

boycott of the city bus line that lasted 381 days. Inspired by the Montgomery protests, other actions took shape in the form of sit-ins and eat-ins to demand equal rights for all people.

From 1965 to 1988, Mrs. Parks worked for Congressman John Conyers' staff as he represented what was then the First Congressional District of Michigan.

In February 1987, she co-founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development with Ms. Elaine Eason Steele in honor of her late husband Raymond. The goal of the institute was to motivate and empower youth not targeted by other programs to achieve their highest potential. Mrs. Parks saw the energy of young people as a real force for change.

Mrs. Parks received more than 43 honorary doctorate degrees, hundreds of plaques, certificates, citations, awards, and keys to many cities, such as the NAACP Spingarn Medal, the UAW's Social Justice Award, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Non-Violent Peace Prize, and the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999.

In September of 1996, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bill Clinton. In the State of Michigan, the first Monday after February 4 has been designated as Mrs. Rosa Parks Day.

On October 24, 2005, Mrs. Parks peacefully passed away.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of this great civil rights activist by naming the Post Office at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Rosa Parks is known as the “Mother of the Civil Rights Movement.”

Her brave resistance set in motion one of the largest social movements in American history: the Montgomery Bus Boycott. After 381 days, the Montgomery Bus Boycott ended after the Supreme Court held that any law requiring racially segregated seating on buses violated the 14th Amendment.

Because of her brave actions, Mrs. Parks lost her job and faced death threats the remainder of her life, but she never gave up the fight. She moved with her family to Detroit in 1957, where she continued to support the civil rights movement.

Mr. Speaker, I support this postal-naming bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 6614, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6614.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2240

**PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING**

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 91) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 91

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BARRETT LYLE AUSTIN POST OFFICE BUILDING.**

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Carolina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 91 to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street, Easley, South Carolina, as the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin was born in Easley, South Carolina, on November 10, 1992. In 2011, he graduated from Pickens High School. Following his graduation, he enlisted and was sworn in at Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

In August 2012, Private First Class Austin graduated basic training and advanced infantry training at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, as a combat engineer.

Immediately following, he was stationed at Fort Stewart, Georgia, where he was assigned to the 4th Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Infantry Division. He was later deployed to Afghanistan in 2013.

On April 17, 2013, Private First Class Austin suffered massive head and chest trauma after an attack while driving an armored truck on patrol in Wardak Province, Afghanistan.

On April 21, 2013, at the age of 20, Private First Class Austin succumbed to his injuries in Landstuhl, Germany. Posthumously, he was awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Palmetto State Hero award, and the South Carolina Governor's Award for Extraordinary Sacrifice and Heroism.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Private First Class Austin by naming the post office at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 91 to honor Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin, a fallen son of South Carolina who gave his life in service to our country, by designating the Easley, South Carolina post office the Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building.

This resolution is cosponsored by the entire South Carolina delegation and supported by the city of Easley, their city council, as well as the family of Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin, his parents, Curt and Yolanda Austin.

Not long after he won his stripes as a private first class in the Army, he was driving an armored truck on patrol in the Wardak Province of Afghanistan when insurgents attacked. A bomb exploded, and he suffered massive head and chest trauma. Private First Class Austin died in Germany days later, on April 21, 2013, at the young age of 20.

Private First Class Austin was posthumously awarded a Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Palmetto State Hero award, and the South Carolina Governor's Award for Extraordinary Sacrifice and Heroism.

Private First Class Austin was an avid sportsman, a 2011 graduate of Pickens High School, and a member of Rock Springs Baptist Church in Easley.

I attended his service, and the pastor said he was awarded the medals posthumously, but he was awarded the jewels in his crown the minute he entered

the pearly gates. He was that kind of believer.

He was an inspiration to many. He is an American hero and deserves to be honored for his bravery and sacrifice for our country as a soldier defending our freedoms and security.

As John 15:13 says, greater love has no one than this, that someone lay down his life for his friends. Barrett did that.

I thank the committee and Ranking Member COMER for bringing this measure to the floor and allowing us to honor our fallen heroes. Again, I urge passage of the legislation.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill honoring Easley, South Carolina native and American hero, Private First Class Austin. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 91, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 91.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

#### SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 92) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 92

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SPECIALIST FOUR CHARLES JOHNSON POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, shall be known and designated as the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) and the gentlewoman from South Caro-

lina (Ms. MACE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 92 to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office.

Specialist Four Charles Johnson was born on August 4, 1940, in Pickens, South Carolina, to Mr. Charles Johnson, Sr., and Mrs. Essie Jamison Johnson.

He attended the Pickens County Training School and was a 1958 graduate of Clearview High School in Easley, South Carolina.

After completing high school, he enlisted in the United States Army with the military parental consent of his mother since he was only 17 years old when he began his military career.

Specialist Four Johnson completed his basic training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and was a paratrooper. Unfortunately, he was killed in action by a gunshot wound to the chest while serving in Vietnam.

His mother described him as a playful boy and happy all the time. He served with his brothers, Specialist Four John H. Johnson and Specialist Four Leroy Johnson.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Specialist Four Johnson by naming the post office at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MACE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we come tonight to honor another Pickens County fallen hero, Specialist Four Charles Johnson, Jr., an American hero and fallen son of South Carolina, by designating the Pickens, South Carolina post office the Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office.

This resolution is cosponsored by the entire South Carolina delegation and supported by the city of Pickens, their city council, as well as the family of Specialist Four Johnson.

Specialist Four Johnson, Jr., was killed in action on March 30, 1966, in Vietnam and was the first casualty from Pickens County in that war.

Specialist Four Johnson of Pickens, South Carolina, began his military career in the Army at a young age of 17